

A involving Br(4) or Br(5) is the Br(4)---Br(5) distance of 3.52 Å between ions related by the *a* glide plane. This contact and the other short intermolecular distance are dependent upon the inclination of the  $Re_3$  triangle to the (001) plane, but are not necessarily related to the size of the Br(4)Re(2)Br(5) angle. When the short intramolecular contacts are considered it is clear that a marked reduction in repulsive forces has been achieved by the closing of this angle. First we note that the distances Br(4)---Br(6) and Br(5)---Br(6) are virtually independent of the angle under consideration. This leaves the contacts Br(1)---Br(4) and Br(2)---Br(5) as the important factors. These two independent distances average 3.74 Å, which, when compared with the Br(1)---Br(1') distance of 3.31 Å and the corresponding 3.38 Å in  $Re_3Br_9$ , indicates a considerable decrease in bromine-bromine repulsive forces across the face of the anion.

Accompanying the decrease in the Br(4)Re(2)Br(5) angle is a corresponding shortening of the two off-plane terminal bonds to a mean value of 2.38 Å, compared with the mean value of 2.47 Å for the bonds to Re(1). This difference of 0.09 Å is about  $7\sigma$  and therefore highly significant. It may be accounted for by

postulating some  $\pi$  bonding between filled 3d orbitals of the terminal bromines and the rhenium 5p or 5s5p hybrid lying in the plane of the  $Re_3$  triangle and unused in the absence of an in-plane terminal bromine. It is significant that shortening of the terminal off-plane bonds has not occurred in the isolated  $Re_3Br_9$ <sup>10</sup> species where *all* rhenium atoms are "deficient." Neither has the angle subtended by the pair of off-plane bromine atoms decreased. Additional  $\pi$  bonding cannot therefore be postulated in this case. It is hard to believe that intermolecular packing forces (which appear to be quite weak in the complex in which  $Re_3Br_9$  occurs) could cause such wide variations as exist between the dimensions of  $(Re_3Br_{11})^{2-}$  and neutral  $Re_3Br_9$ . For a full understanding of these variations we must await a quantitative bonding theory which considers the trinuclear cluster as a whole.

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## The Crystal Structure of Chlorothiodiazyl Chloride, $S_3N_2Cl_2$ <sup>1</sup>

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$S_3N_2Cl_2$  crystallizes in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1$  with cell dimensions  $a = 6.546$  Å,  $b = 8.600$  Å,  $c = 5.508$  Å, and  $\beta = 102.37^\circ$ ; there are two formula units per unit cell. The material is a salt consisting of a chloride anion and a  $S-N-S-N-S-$

$Cl^+$  cation. The sulfur and nitrogen atoms form a puckered five-membered ring.

### Introduction

$S_3N_2Cl_2$  was first identified by Demarcay,<sup>2</sup> who prepared it by allowing  $SCl_2$  or  $S_2Cl_2$  to react with  $S_4N_4$ . Meuwesen<sup>3</sup> prepared  $S_3N_2Cl_2$  by allowing  $(NSCl)_3$  to react with  $S_2Cl_2$ . More recently Jolly, Maguire, and Rabinovich<sup>4</sup> produced the material by refluxing a suspension of ammonium chloride in  $S_2Cl_2$ . An X-ray crystal structure analysis on a crystal prepared by Jolly's method was undertaken to determine the molecular structure of this compound.

### Experimental Section

$S_3N_2Cl_2$  is a yellow crystalline salt which decomposes in the air. The salt was removed from its container in a nitrogen-

filled drybox, crushed, and sieved. Several crystal fragments of about 0.3 mm were introduced into tapered quartz capillaries of about the same size and sealed. With patient use of a microscope and a file, a single crystal fragment was isolated and wedged in the capillary; the capillary was fire sealed to a final length of about 1 cm. The crystal fragment was an irregular plate with dimensions approximately  $0.3 \times 0.4 \times 0.2$  mm. Some decomposition of the crystal surface did occur as the crystal lost its yellow color and took on a blackish tinge; however, the crystal diffracted X-rays well and no further decomposition was encountered. The crystal was oriented with the monoclinic *b* axis parallel to the length of the capillary.

A General Electric XRD-5 apparatus equipped with a quarter-circle Eulerian cradle type goniostat, a scintillation counter, a pulse height discriminator, and a molybdenum X-ray tube was used to measure the cell dimensions and the intensities. The X-ray tube was operated at 20 ma and 40 kv. The primary X-ray beam was filtered with a Zr filter.

The measured monoclinic cell dimensions based on  $\lambda_{K\alpha_1} = 0.70926$  Å are:  $a = 6.546 \pm 0.007$  Å,  $b = 8.600 \pm 0.004$  Å,  $c = 5.508 \pm 0.005$  Å, and  $\beta = 102.37 \pm 0.03^\circ$ . The observed density was 2.0 g/ml, suggesting two formula units per unit cell;

(1) Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) E. Demarcay, *Compt. Rend.*, **92**, 726 (1881).

(3) A. Meuwesen, *Ber.*, **65**, 1731 (1932).

(4) W. L. Jolly, K. D. Maguire, and D. Rabinovich, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 1304 (1963).

the calculated X-ray density is  $2.14 \pm 0.01$  g/ml. The observed extinctions are  $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n + 1$ , and the space group is  $P2_1$ .

A total of 1022 independent reflections were each counted for 10 sec using a stationary crystal-stationary counter technique. These are all of the data in a quarter of the sphere of reflection where  $2\theta < 62^\circ$ , or  $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.726$ . Background was plotted as a function of  $2\theta$  and applied routinely to the reflections with the exception of a minority of intensities where very intense reflections would spill over on weaker ones in the same row; these backgrounds were then measured individually. Typical background counts were 20, 10, and 6 counts/sec at 20, 40, and  $60^\circ$  of  $2\theta$ , respectively. The most intense reflection ( $10\bar{2}$ ) was about 56,000 counts/sec.

All of the computations were performed with an IBM 7044 computer with a 32K memory. The least-squares program used minimizes the function  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2/\sum w F_o^2$ , where  $w$  is the weighting factor and  $F_o$  and  $F_c$  are the observed and calculated structure factors. All of the reflections were given unit weights with the exception of the six most intense reflections which toward the end of the computations were given zero weight. Anisotropic temperature factors have the form  $\exp -(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})$ ; however, for our convenience the program converts these thermal parameters to  $B_{ij}$  in  $\text{A}^2$  where  $B_{ij} = 4\beta_{ij}/a_i^*a_j^*$  and  $a_i^*$  is the  $i$ th reciprocal axis length.

Atomic scattering factors<sup>5</sup> for neutral S, Cl, and N were used. S and Cl were both corrected for the anomalous dispersion effect, with  $\Delta f' = 0.1$  and  $\Delta f'' = 0.2$  electron.<sup>6</sup> The real component  $\Delta f'$  was added to the scattering factors; the imaginary component  $\Delta f''$  was incorporated into the actual least-squares calculation.

The "unreliability index" reported throughout this paper is  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c||/\sum |F_o|$ .

### Determination of Structure

The structure was deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson function. A careful investigation of the function gave us trial positions for the three sulfur, two chlorine, and one nitrogen atoms; a Fourier based on the phases of the six-atom structure then gave the last nitrogen atom. As the atomic positions were deduced their parameters were introduced into a least-squares refinement using isotropic temperature factors.

identification of the sulfur and chlorine atoms was determined by studying the structure geometry and the interatomic distances. Anisotropic temperature factors were applied to all of the atoms and  $R$  reduced to 0.048. A few blunders in the data were detected, and these reflections were remeasured and corrected. Large discrepancies were present in the six most intense reflections which could be attributed to extinction effects and to the nonlinearity of the scintillation counter at high counting rates. These six reflections, all those with counting rates greater than 20,000 counts/sec, were assigned zero weight. The  $R$  decreased to 0.0292. The introduction of the imaginary dispersion correction increased  $R$  to 0.0293; the  $y$  parameters were all reversed and  $R$  became 0.0291. This difference is so small that there may be some doubt concerning which structure is correct, but we report the one which gave the best agreement. The other structure is almost identical except that the two nitrogen atoms are shifted 0.014  $\text{A}$  toward zero along the  $y$  axis. The only bond lengths which are significantly different are S(1)-N(1) and S(1)-N(2), which are respectively longer and shorter by about 0.010  $\text{A}$  in the other structure. This relative shift of light and heavy atoms along a polar direction when refined in this manner, or "polar dispersion shift," is an effect which has also been observed in thorium nitrate pentahydrate<sup>7</sup> and in a diiodocyclobutene<sup>8</sup> and which is explained in more detail elsewhere.<sup>7</sup> In the present case the ambiguity is of trivial importance to the chemical interpretation.

### Results

A list of the atomic and thermal parameters of  $S_3N_2Cl_2$  is shown in the Table I.

Table II presents a list of the observed and calculated structure factors.

The most interesting result of this work is the ap-

TABLE I  
POSITIONAL<sup>a</sup> AND THERMAL<sup>b</sup> PARAMETERS IN  $S_3N_2Cl_2$

Atom	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Cl(1)	0.1017	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.4844	3.32	5.33	3.63	1.18	1.51	1.24
Cl(2)	0.1975	-0.3541	0.1028	2.86	2.83	3.08	0.11	0.50	-0.09
S(1)	0.6099	0.1671	0.3235	2.37	3.48	2.81	0.37	0.37	-0.11
S(2)	0.2303	0.0264	0.1552	2.69	2.14	2.82	0.13	0.88	0.11
S(3)	0.2161	0.2734	0.1148	2.56	2.10	3.61	0.11	0.06	0.13
N(1)	0.4756	0.0105	0.2436	2.54	2.88	3.60	0.85	1.02	0.46
N(2)	0.4558	0.3039	0.2549	2.98	2.68	3.55	-0.10	0.30	-0.89

<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviations of the positional parameters for S and Cl are less than 0.0003, and for N they are less than 0.0008.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated standard deviations of the thermal parameters for S and Cl are about 0.05, and for N they are about 0.2. Units of  $B_{ij}$  are  $\text{A}^2$ . <sup>c</sup> Polar space group  $P2_1$  requires one  $y$  parameter to be fixed.

Starting with three atoms (Cl, S, N) the structure refined to  $R = 0.47$ , with four atoms (2 Cl, S, N)  $R = 0.37$ , with five atoms (2 Cl, 2 S, N)  $R = 0.29$ , with six atoms (2 Cl, 3 S, N)  $R = 0.13$ , and finally with all seven atoms  $R = 0.09$ . At the five-atom stage a nonexistent atom was introduced, but was rejected by the least squares *via* a large temperature parameter. The final

parent ionic nature of the material. The material consists of a  $S_3N_2Cl^+$  ion and a  $Cl^-$  ion. The chloride ion is Cl(2) and its closest approaches are to S(1) at 2.90  $\text{A}$ , S(3) at 2.93  $\text{A}$ , and S(2) at 3.04  $\text{A}$ . Figure 1 shows a sketch of the  $S_3N_2Cl^+$  ion labeled with distances and angles.

The three sulfurs and two nitrogens form a slightly

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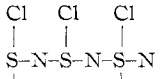
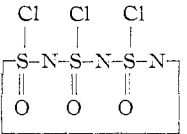
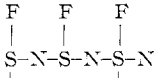
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TABLE II  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS ( $\times 10$ ) OF  $S_3N_2Cl_2^a$

Hkkl 0, 0, 5	57	59	-7	33	34	-4	24	25	6	16	16	Hkkl 2, 10	1	11	11	Hkkl 4, 5	-0	28	240	3	78	80	-2	20	21	-4	56	84	-5	52	53	
L F0BS FCAL												L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL																
1 191 188												Hkkl 2, 4	-1	32	34	Hkkl 4, 5	-1	28	28	3	18	19	Hkkl 5, 7	1	121	121	-1	45	45	-2	37	40
2 75 71											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
3 240 281											Hkkl 3, 11	-6	85	85	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
4 145 144											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
5 247 247											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
6 52 61											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
7 12 12											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
8 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
9 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
10 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
11 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
12 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
13 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
14 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
15 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
16 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
17 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
18 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
19 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
20 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
21 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
22 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
23 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
24 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
25 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
26 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
27 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
28 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
29 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
30 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
31 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
32 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
33 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
34 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
35 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
36 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
37 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
38 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
39 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
40 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
41 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
42 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
43 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
44 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
45 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
46 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
47 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
48 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
49 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
50 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
51 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80	80	1	10	10	Hkkl 6, 4	1	121	121	-1	74	73	-1	58	57	
52 43 47											L F0BS FCAL				L F0BS FCAL							L F0BS FCAL										
53 87 86											Hkkl 3, 11	-3	42	43	Hkkl 5, 7	1	80															

TABLE III  
 SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å) IN SOME AZYL RING SYSTEMS

Formula	S-S	S-N	S-Cl	Ref
$\text{Cl-S-N-S-N-S}^+\text{Cl}^-$	2.136	1.543-1.617	2.168	This work
		1.600-1.614	2.084-2.150	10
		1.546-1.578	1.991-1.999	9
		1.540-1.660		11
$\text{S-N-S-N-S-N-S}^+\text{NO}_3^-$	2.064	1.493-1.582		12
$\text{N}_4\text{S}_4\text{H}_4$		1.65		13

is 0.188 Å below the plane, and the opposing N(2) atom is 0.140 Å above the plane.

The five-membered ring in  $\text{S}_3\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2$  is the smallest such ring system in a series of cyclic azyl systems. Six-membered rings are present in  $(\text{NSOCl})_3$ ,<sup>9</sup>  $(\text{NSCl})_3$ ,<sup>10</sup> and  $(\text{NSF})_3$ ,<sup>11</sup> a seven-membered ring is present in  $\text{S}_4\text{N}_3\text{NO}_3$ ,<sup>12</sup> and an eight-membered ring in  $\text{N}_4\text{S}_4\text{H}_4$ .<sup>13</sup> In all these cases the nitrogens are separated

by sulfur, and halogen, when present, is bonded to sulfur. Table III shows a comparison of the common bonds in these compounds.

Figure 2 shows the packing in the crystal as seen in projection down the *c* axis.

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## The Crystal Structure of Bis(ethylenediamine)palladium(II) Chloride

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The crystal structure of bis(ethylenediamine)palladium(II) chloride has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray diffraction techniques. The space group is  $\text{P}\bar{1}$  with  $a = 6.8607 \pm 0.0004$  Å,  $b = 8.3610 \pm 0.0008$  Å,  $c = 4.9940 \pm 0.0003$  Å,  $\alpha = 97.716 \pm 0.006^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 100.683 \pm 0.005^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 108.571 \pm 0.006^\circ$ , and  $Z = 1$ . These cell parameters were determined by a least-squares refinement of thirty  $2\theta$  values measured on a single-crystal diffractometer. The errors indicated are the estimated standard deviations as obtained from this refinement and, as such, measure the precision of the determination and not necessarily the accuracy. The structure consists of discrete  $[\text{Pd}(\text{en})_2]^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions held together in layers parallel to (010) by a network of N-H...Cl hydrogen bonds. The N-Cl distances vary from 3.217 to 3.357 Å. The palladium ion is four-coordinated by the nitrogen atoms of the ethylenediamine ligands in a planar configuration with an average Pd-N distance of 2.036 Å.

### Introduction

As part of a series of investigations carried out in this laboratory into the configuration of the ethylenediamine (en) ligand in coordination compounds we have determined the crystal structure of bis(ethylenediamine)palladium(II) chloride,  $\text{Pd}[\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_2]_2\text{Cl}_2$ . Cox and Preston<sup>1</sup> report that  $\text{Pd}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2$

is isomorphous with  $\text{Pt}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2$  and has almost identical cell dimensions. They report  $\text{Pt}(\text{en})_2\text{Cl}_2$  as crystallizing in space group  $\text{P}\bar{1}$  and having lattice parameters as follows:  $a = 8.37$  Å,  $b = 4.95$  Å,  $c = 6.86$  Å,  $\alpha = 100^\circ 46'$ ,  $\beta = 111^\circ 40'$ ,  $\gamma = 81^\circ 56'$ . When this cell is placed in the standardized form as recommended

(1) E. G. Cox and G. H. Preston, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1089 (1933).